

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1862.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. James C. Jones, Hon. Richard Broadhead, Hon. William H. Seward, Hon. Thomas Ross, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, for Congressional documents; and to Hon. Conrad Shimer, and Messrs. Laury and Hart for Legislative documents.

The Allentown Bank.

It is probably known to all of our readers that the bill chartering a Bank at Allentown, has passed the Senate last week, and now awaits its result in the House. Monday last was set apart for the consideration of the Bank bills in the House. We were informed by Telegraph, however, that the consideration was again postponed until Wednesday, the 14th instant. What the result will be, time can only determine. We have very encouraging news from Harrisburg, and we trust our worthy Representative Mr. Laury, will be able to carry the bill through the House.

The Mauch Chunk Bank bill passed the House on the 2d instant, by the very decided vote of 41 to 35. The bill now only needs the signature of the Governor to become a law. So here is the point. Many entertain doubts as to whether Governor Bigler will give his sanction to an increase of Bank capital in this State, although we have comparatively speaking, less banking capital, in proportion to the trade and population, than any State in the Union. We cannot for a moment believe, that should our bill pass the House, that he would think to refuse his signature. He has travelled through our section of country, and had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the large business operations in our county, which we doubt not, have fully satisfied him, that if an institution of this kind is wanted in any part of the State, it is in Allentown. The Manufacturers, Millers, Merchants, Traders and Mechanics are at present laboring under many inconveniences from the fact, that they have to travel a great distance to procure business facilities, all of which we trust will be taken in consideration by the Governor.

The Meeting on the 9th.

The proceedings of the adjourned meeting held in the Courthouse, on Wednesday evening last, were handed to us for publication. The extreme length of the Report, accompanied with the proceedings prevented us from giving them in our columns this week. The following resolution, however, contains the sum and substance of the report:

Resolved—That a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to proceed against the Northampton Water Company, either by Quo Warranto or by Scire Facias, in order to effect a forfeiture of their charter, with power to employ Counsel, collect funds, to defray the necessary expenses, &c., and to do every thing necessary to effect the object of their appointment.

The following gentlemen were appointed to carry out the instructions of the above resolution, namely: Jesse Samuels, John B. Moser, and Charles S. Bush.

We understand that it is the wish of the present Board of the Water Company, to withdraw from its management, and in their place desire an entire new Board to be elected. This measure will no doubt allay much of the dissatisfaction that now exists.

The Road to Pottstown.

We are pleased to see that our worthy Representative David Laury, Esq., on the 6th inst. took up the Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Bill, and passed it through that branch without any opposition. This will be gratifying news to the citizens of both these thriving places, and also to those along the line. The bill is now in the hands of our attentive member Gen. Shimer, in the Senate, in whom we have the confidence, that he will secure its passage through that branch of the Legislature at its earliest period, in accordance to the unanimous wish of his constituents. We trust the friends of the project at Pottstown will keep the ball in motion, in order that the bill may be passed to the Governor's table, and there receive his signature before the Session closes.

New Bank Proviso.

The following proviso was attached to the Bank bill which passed the Senate, on Friday last. It is said the same proviso, with an unimportant modification, will be appended to the Charter of each of the new Banks:

"That the said Bank shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, within three months after the expiration of the present charter, two per centum upon the whole amount of the capital stock thereof; and shall be subject to a tax upon such capital stock, according to the rate and amount provided by the 33d section of the Act of the 29th of April, 1844, entitled 'An Act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company,' in lieu of the tax upon the capital stock imposed by the 46th section of the Act of the 16th of April, 1850, entitled 'An Act Regulating Banks.' Provided, That should said Bank, at any time hereafter, be made the subject of taxation, not now provided for by general laws, the percentage so paid shall be credited to said Bank on account of said additional taxation."

State Agricultural Fair.

We are pleased to learn from the Carlisle Herald (who is no doubt speaking by authority of Judge Watts, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society) that the Committee entrusted with the selection of a place, have decided upon accepting the proposition for holding the next State Fair at or near the City of Lancaster. It will be worth the trip to many of our Lehigh county Farmers, to see that magnificent county.

Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the "Lehigh County Bible Society" held its annual meeting on the evening of the 12th of January, 1862, in the Lecture room of the German Reformed Church. The minutes of the last two meetings were read and adopted. The Treasurer presented his report, which was read and accepted, of which the following is a true copy:

Christian Pretz, Treasurer for the year 1861, in Account with the Bible Society.

January 1, To Balance in the Treasury,	\$42 07
February 3, collected at the Courthouse,	6 77
March 26, " Rev. Meenden, "	4 14
July 23, " Rev. Jos. Schantz, "	4 35
July 18, " Adam Snyder, "	27 31
August 26, " Rev. Walker, "	3 83
Sept. 17, " Washington Church, "	5 76
Mrs. E. Thomas, Life membership, "	5 00
Sept. 17, " for books sold, "	7 57
Receipts,	\$106 80

February 3, By Cash paid for Candles,	59
May 27, Paid Penn. Bible Society,	35 25
July 18, Paid Adam Snyder,	10 00
July 29, Pennsylvania Bible Society,	15 00
August 14, Paid Adam Snyder,	12 27
Balance in the hands of the Treasury,	33 69
Total,	\$106 80

This Society owes the Pennsylvania Bible Society \$14 00.

They have yet on hand 23 German bibles, 4 English bibles, 1 English bible in fancy binding, 24 English testaments. They have also in the hands of Rev. Mr. Callise, 6 English and 5 German Bibles. C. PRETZ, Treasurer.

The members then proceeded to the nomination and election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

President—Jonathan Reichert. Vice President—Jacob Ritter. Recording Secretary—E. Moss. Corresponding Secretary—William S. Young. Treasurer—Henry Weinsheimer.

On motion a committee of three were appointed, to revise and amend the Constitution and draft By-laws, consisting of Messrs. Christian Pretz, Rev. S. K. Brobst and William S. Young. The Secretary to confer with the President, and fix upon a day, on which the committee is to meet. Adjourned.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We learn that D. D. Miller, Jr., President of the Company, returned on Friday night, from a hasty visit to Clinton and Lycoming counties. During his stay, the Commissioners of the former county subscribed one hundred thousand, and the latter two hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Company. The borough of Lock Haven also subscribed twenty thousand dollars—making, in all, three hundred and twenty thousand dollars added within the last week to the subscription of this railroad, the importance of which to the State and to this city cannot well be over estimated.

The following is a list of the subscribers, as far as they are known, to date:

Erie City,	\$300,000
Warren county,	150,000
Elk do,	100,000
Clinton do,	100,000
Lycoming do,	200,000
Lock Haven Borough,	20,000
Philadelphia individual subscription,	429,500
Warren county,	52,000

Total, one million five hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars, \$1,551,500

A large amount of individual subscription has been secured by committees, still actively employed in increasing their lists, and from whom no definite report has yet been received. The foregoing list embraces nothing but what is absolutely in possession of the Company.

*Exclusive of \$10,800 conditionally subscribed.

Congressional Plunder.

The Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser" has been cyphering out the amount of plunder which each member of Congress gets. It appears that the books amount to nearly a thousand dollars, to say nothing of crooked mileage. The list is as follows:

American State Papers,	21 vols.	\$532 50
Registers of Debates,	31 "	145 00
American Archives,	7 "	117 32
Congressional Globe,	20 "	80 00
Laws of the United States,	9 "	31 50
Diplomatic Correspondence,	7 "	15 00
Elliott's Debates,	5 "	16 00
Finance Reports,	3 "	10 00
Senate Land Laws,	2 "	10 00
Contested Elections,	1 "	5 00
Opinions of the Attorney Gen. 1 "	5 00	
United States Constitution,	1 "	5 00
Annals of Congress,	6 "	30 00
Constitution of Congress,	25 "	12 50
Works of Alex. Hamilton,	7 "	15 75
Works of John Adams,	10 "	22 50

Total volumes, 156 \$865 57

The Commercial then cyphers up the pay and perquisites of a Mississippi member of Congress after this fashion:

Mileage both ways 1600 miles,	\$1,280
Per Diem for nine months,	2,000
Books,	865
Papers,	25
Stationary,	30
Stealings,	60

If to this were added the franking privilege, (for each member franks home a cart load of books) we find the coast of a Mississippi member to be about \$5,000, for a Session of Congress. If to this be added the damage which he is apt to do to the manners and morals of the country, we find his "public services" purchased at a pretty dear rate.

Refused Pardon.—President Fillmore has refused to pardon the two unfortunate men, Reed and Clemens, who were some time since convicted in the United States Court, at Richmond, in Virginia, on the charge of piracy. They will be executed. They were executed on the 9th inst.

Waste Time in Congress.

The interminable speeches made in Congress to promote presidential intrigues, are severely commended upon by the independent press of all parts of the country. The Louisville Democrat contains the following timely, well-deserved protest against the prevailing practices of converting the halls of Congress into arenas for the settlement of family disputes, to the neglect of urgent public business:

"The Constitution of the Union has imposed upon Congress the business and duty of making laws; with the people alone is reserved the rights and business of making Presidents. But of late years the members of Congress have taken the especial privilege of manœuvring and wire working, to become the 'War-wicks' of this Republic in this age of the press and steam. Louis Napoleon excused his usurpation as the overthrow of a juggling, electioneering, obstinate Legislature, and many approved of his conduct as a choice of evils.

"If the members of Congress do not pay more attention to their legitimate business, but continue the procrastination of legislation to await the issue of making Presidents, the people may make a sad overhauling and overturning of the honorables. Three and a half months of the session have expired, and what has been done, and what is now doing, in either House? Chattering and disputing the merits of A, B, or C, Whig or Democratic candidates; members visiting their homes and constituents, to see how the card is playing in their immediate neighborhoods, and give a hint to the public sentiment how the game may be played at the Democratic or Whig Convention.

School Appropriations.

The Harrisburg Keystone says that the annual statement of the amount of appropriation to which each school district is entitled, will be transmitted to the County Commissioners during the month of April, whose duty it is to cause the same, to be advertised immediately in one or more newspapers of their respective counties. The appropriation for the present will be the same to each district that it was last year.

Blank reports will be sent by the Superintendent to each Board of Directors during the month of April. The Directors are urged to be prompt in making their reports within the time specified by law.

What is Done in Our State.

Pennsylvania has a queer way of doing business. She seems determined to make the world believe she is very poor and very heavily taxed at the same time. This is done, by making the State tax 30 cents on the hundred dollars, and then, in order to make the tax light, values property at one fourth, one half, or two thirds its value. The Montgomery Ledger thinks that this does accomplish that object very handsomely. Were the tax reduced to half the above rate, and the assessors instructed to put a fair market value on property, we would get more revenue, and make a much better appearance before our neighboring States, as well as secure more equality in taxation. It is a discreditable and lamentable truth, that many men are not taxed to more than one fourth the extent of their property, while others are taxed two thirds the value, and over, upon their property. The man who owns much property, is generally taxed the lightest—and the poor laboring man, who owns but a small cheap house and lot, is generally valued, comparatively the highest.

The Registration Bill.

Many persons may be under the impression that the neglect or refusal to register a marriage, birth or death, subjected the proper person to a fine of twenty dollars. This is not the case, as we learn by the following letter received by the Editor of the "Lancaster Intelligencer" from Mr. Edward Armstrong, a member of the House of Representatives, from the City of Philadelphia, who framed the bill in question. The act, it appears, is only compulsory, so far as the City of Philadelphia is concerned. In every other portion of the State it is left optional with the people, whether to make the registry or not; merely providing a place where a person may go to record those facts, which, in some instances, are highly important to be known.

Communication with China.

It has been justly said that there is no boom to American enterprise. Among the most magnificent and attractive projects now occupying public attention, is the proposition to establish a line of Steam Ships from our possessions on the Pacific to Shanghai and Canton in China, now stands foremost. We have had in our possession for some time, and have carefully read and examined the memorial of Messrs. James B. Moore, Lawrence, Goodman, Dicht and their associates, with a Chart, evidently prepared at the expense of much labor and money, descriptive of the line of communication and the prominent points in this country and the Chinese Empire, which will be most immediately affected by the opening of this Trade. In our next number we will publish the memorial with the commentaries of ourselves and others, upon the subject, and would have done so sooner, but have been anxiously waiting for the report of one of the able and enlightened Committees of Congress, who have had this and other propositions before them, since the commencement of the present session, for aid to open a direct communication by steam, between this country and Asia. A number of our intelligent and scientific fellow citizens have examined the Chart, which has a conspicuous place in our office, with the explanatory papers, and they appeared to be enthusiastic in wishing success to the grand project. The proposition of Mr. Moore, and others, asks no money from the Treasury, and this strongly commends it to favor in this State.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

April 2. On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg, the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Reading and Kutztown Railroad Company, when it passed second reading and was laid over.

On motion of Mr. McCaslin, the supplement to the act to revise the Militia system, and to provide for the training of those only who shall be ununiformed, was taken up and passed a second reading.

April 5. On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg, the bill to incorporate the Reading and Kutztown Railroad Company, was taken up on third reading, and was passed finally.

On motion of Mr. McCaslin, the Senate took up on second reading the supplement to the act to revise the Militia system, and passed it finally years 19, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Fernon, the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company, was taken up, discussed, and passed finally.

April 6. On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill to incorporate the Easton Savings Institution, was taken up and passed finally, years 16, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Frailey, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the act requiring the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, when it passed second reading by 16 yeas to 13 nays, and was then laid over.

April 7. The Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order of the day for the 8th, and every day till disposed of.

April 9. A supplement to the charter of the Catawissa, Erie & Williamsport Railroad passed.

The bill repealing the act providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, was negatived, yeas 13, nays 13.

HOUSE.

April 3. Mr. Lilly introduced a bill to change the name of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and relating to subscriptions to the stock of said company.

The bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk Bank came up on final passage and passed—yeas 41, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Gillis, the supplement to the act regulating banks (construing it in such a way as to allow the payment of tax on dividends out of the contingent or surplus fund of the bank) was taken up on second reading and finally passed, yeas 44, nays 28.

April 6. The bill to incorporate the Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Company was taken up and finally passed.

April 7. The Bank bills from the Senate incorporating a number of new institutions, and extending the charter of others, were made the special order of the day for the 12th instant.

Mr. Laury, from the Committee on Banks, reported a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg.

Mr. Acker, from the same committee reported with amendments a bill to authorize the banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The Maine Liquor law, being the order of the day, Mr. O'Neill moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill, requiring all applications made to the court of quarter sessions for tavern license, to be petitioned for by twelve property holders in the proper ward, precinct or township, setting forth the necessity for such tavern the petitioners to certify, under oath or affirmation, that fact. If the tavern is to be located in Philadelphia city or county, the license is to be fixed at \$500, for the use of the State, and the act of 1849 relative to the mode of granting tavern licenses in Philadelphia city and county, is repealed as are all laws inconsistent with this one.

Several amendments to the amendment of Mr. O'Neill were offered which were not agreed to, and the original motion was also lost, by the following vote, yeas 14, nays 74.

The question again recurring upon the passage of the first section of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 46, nays 50.

Dangerous Frauds.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says: Refuse all notes corresponding to the following descriptions, no matter of what denomination they may be, or what Bank they may purport to be issued by:

55. In the centre of the note is a large circular die containing a figure 5—to the right of this are two men, one harrowing with two horses, and the other sowing seed. On the left end is a man with a double-horse plough team. On the right end margin is a large figure 5 in the centre, and the letter V on the upper and lower corners. On the left end margin is the word FIVE running across the whole end.

This is altered from some broken western Bank, and its last appearance was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Easton, Pa. It is well engraved, and this makes it more likely to pass, where it is not known. It is impossible to follow these notes through all their various alterations, and it is not only by keeping their description in the mind, that our subscribers may detect them, when again altered to some other Bank.

Great Speed in Railroad Travel.—A few evenings since, the cars at Weldon were detained beyond the usual hour for starting, waiting for the Wilmington train. They had to connect with the Baltimore line, and by the application of a little steam the trip was performed in two hours and ten minutes, including stoppages, a distance of 80 miles, arriving at Portsmouth in full time for the steamboat. Deduct thirty minutes for stoppages, it makes the above run at the rate of forty-eight miles per hour. This is not equalled on any other route in this country in the regular trips.

Gold Mines in Australia.—The gold fields of Australia are supposed to extend over a surface of 200,000 miles. It is estimated that the amount of gold which will be sent to England, in the course of the present year, will be about £3,000,000, while the ultimate yield of £8,000,000 per annum is talked of. The Government Commissioners have reported that the mines are capable of giving highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or at least four times the number now there.

GLEANINGS.

The amount of coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was 1,400,000 tons of bituminous, and 4,900,000 of anthracite, of which the aggregate value is \$22,000,000.

The German population of Cincinnati is estimated at 50,000.

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of what is good, are the two most important objects of life.

The man who don't take the papers wants to know whether Lola Montez is a native of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania. He says he has forgotten to which of these States she belongs to.

They have strawberries and green peas at Savannah. The latter were selling at eight dollars per bushel.

Fools draw false conclusions from just principles, and madmen draw just conclusions from false principles.

The Fillmore Flag.—The New Orleans Commercial and Bee have both raised the flag of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency.

Nine steamboats are now running regularly between New York and Albany. Between the river and the railroad, opposition must be unusually warm.

The battle of Lexington, at which the first Revolutionary bloodshed moistened the green sod of that ancient town of the Old Bay State, April 19, 1776, will be celebrated this year in New York, on its Anniversary.

Remarkable Financial Facts.

Among the many wonderful things connected with our banking system, says the Keystone, is the fact annually set forth in the report of the Auditor General, showing the condition of the banks as reported by their sworn officers, that their affairs are so nicely managed that in every instance the resources of the banks are exactly equal to their liabilities, and vice versa.

There is not a cent either way, either singly or in the aggregate; they are just as much as they are able to pay and no more; and while the liabilities of the whole batch are shown to have been in November, 1851, \$58,618,886 14, the resources were also exactly \$58,618,886 14. It is truly wonderful how they manage to keep their accounts so exactly balanced all the time; we are certain no individuals could do so, and if there is any thing more wonderful about these institutions, it is the fact abundantly proven in the case of the Lumberman's, Towanda, Lewis-ton, Susquehanna, and other banks, that where a bank happens to wind up between the making of the return, there is such a material difference shown between the liabilities and assets, from that shown by the official returns, as almost lead to the suspicion that the latter are things "sworn, attested, everything but true."

The 31 Gallon Law.

This is the form assumed by the Maine Liquor Law in our State Legislature, and the friends and enemies of that law, regard it in its present shape as a humbug, and this, in our opinion, is a correct endorsement. If the matter is to be referred to a vote of the people, as is provided for in the bill, why not permit them to vote upon the matter in a proper form. The people do nothing by halves, and it is to be regretted that the bill has been put in a shape which will leave the main issue open to agitation, whether the bill now before the House is rejected or adopted by the people. The 31 gallon law is neither one way or the other, and we hope the Legislature will have good sense enough not to let such a proposition go before the people, which is alike distasteful to both sides, because it embodies the views of neither, and does not embrace the point at issue between them.—Berks Co. Press.

Land Warrant Assignments.—The following information relative to land warrants, recently made assignable by Act of Congress, has been officially announced by the Commissioner of Public Lands:

"The assignment and acknowledgment must be endorsed upon the warrant, and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of Deeds resident in the State from which he derives his appointment, and in every instance where the acknowledgment is made by any officer other than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person, before whom the acknowledgment was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature. Acknowledgments of assignments by Notaries will not be recognized.

A Great Newspaper.—The N. Y. Daily Tribune of last Saturday, published a supplemental sheet of 24 columns in addition to its usual double sheet—making 72 closely printed columns in all—38 of which were filled with advertisements. The publishers say they expect yet to be obliged to print a supplement every day. They have just put up a new six-cylinder press, calculated to print some 15,000 copies per hour. In short say they, the Tribune is bound to go ahead—and never on any former 3d of April printed so many copies by thousands.

Quick Trip from Albany.—The train which left Albany at ten minutes past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, arrived at the station in Thirty-second street, New York, at twenty minutes past 11, thus performing the trip in three hours and ten minutes. This speed is at the rate of fifty-three miles an hour, including stoppage. It is hardly possible, that the Hudson River Railroad Company could obtain possession of our person, before we had transacted a little business with the officers of a Life Insurance Company.

Suicide.—Jacob W. Smith, of Selingsgrove, Union county, Penn., formerly a German Reformed Minister, and lately a merchant committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of his own house, of the 1st instant.

Family Poisoned.—On the 29th of March the wife and 7 children of Mr. Daniel K. Becker, Berks County, were poisoned by eating cakes, in which arsenic had been accidentally put, and came very near losing their lives. Timely medical aid he was losing contracting the poison.

Stockton a Protectionist.

In his speech before the New Jersey Legislature, on Friday last, Senator Stockton came out for Protection, economy in the public expenditures and anti-corruption, in the following strains:

"The question of a Protective Tariff was always a Democratic measure in New Jersey.—The first resolution on this subject was introduced by Mr. Wilson. No one will doubt that he was a Democrat—a man of eminence and worth—the leader of the Democracy in New Jersey. But soon after that the party split.—One side went off carrying the thunder with them and it was all the thunder they had, and they would not let the matter settled, and it became a party question. With an annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 staring us in the face, is there anything more ridiculous than to talk about the vagaries of Free Trade! To raise this amount it would require 33 per cent. on all our imports and when we all know that this sum has been raised, it is folly to talk about Free Trade. My politics do not hang very heavy on my shoulders, and when the interests of my country are at stake, I can very easily get rid of them. I have passed the grand climacteric of life, and can at the best have but a few years to live, and I live but in my children. If I were to consult my own feelings only, and wanted to have a good time, I would kick up a row, and would be more certain in the confusion to get into the White House than I am now. But I speak for my children, for my country, and I may say, without profanity, for my God, that I desire peace. For here is the last asylum of liberty; destroy it, and where will be its resting place! The most important measure to preserve it, is economy in the public expenditures. They have increased in the last quarter of a century from thirteen to fifty millions, and if they go on increasing in the same proportion for the next quarter of a century, they will amount to two hundred millions—nearly three-fourths of the expenses of the British Empire, independent of the interest on the public debt. If you don't arrest that enormous increase, you will be ruined. Its consequences will be corruption, with its hydra head, and all its train of evils, and if they have once begun to sap the foundation of Republican Government freedom is at an end. I want to see our country come back to the simplicity and economy of the days of Jefferson. It is not the money I regard, but its consequences—corruption and other evils."

In the same speech, the Commodore expressed his personal sentiments towards Mr. Webster, in these words:

"This is a proud day for those here assembled, and New Jersey. I feel it as a New Jerseyman—as a man—as a patriot and a Christian.—Whenever I contemplate Mr. Webster, my heart goes up in devout aspirations to Heaven, that it has endowed one of our species with such virtue and intellect. It is not simply for his manly form, that noble brow which seems placed there as a crown by the Almighty, but the virtue of the man. I have known him for thirty years; I have seen him sitting among the wise and good in the councils of the nation; I have sat as a boy and heard the words of wisdom falling from those lips, which I deemed inspired. And I say it before this assembly, and before the world, that if there is a patriotic heart in any man, that heart is in the body of Daniel Webster. I have heard him, at various times, discourse of public affairs in private, and I have never heard a word that might be construed against his country or her interests, or that should not emanate from a great and pure man. I have seen him in the sports of the field, with his gun upon his shoulder following my own dogs, and whenever and wherever I have seen him, he was the same great and pure man."

Terrible Disease.—We learn from Cumberland that a disease which has baffled the best medical skill, has been prevailing, for some time past, in the Glades, the upper part of Allegheny county. Its approach is known by a slight pain, which soon extends over the system, drawing the body nearly double, and causing the most excruciating pain to the person attacked, who is only relieved by death, which usually takes place in a few hours. Families have been almost destroyed by it, and we hear of an instance where a widow and three children were attacked and died, one little child only escaping.—Baltimore Clipper.

Interesting Artesian Well.—There is an Artesian Well at the cotton Factory of Joel Matthews, Esq., in Dallas county, Georgia, which is 710 feet 10 inches in depth, and which discharges 600 gallons of water per minute, or 764,000 gallons in 24 hours—exceeding any well in America.—The water flows out with such force that if pieces of stone as large as an egg, or a half dollar are thrown in, they are immediately ejected. The sand, gravel, &c. made by the auger are also forced out by water, which is perfectly clear, limpid and pleasant to the taste. The diameter of the well is a little over six inches, and it is Mr. Matthews' intention, as soon as he had it tubed the entire distance now completed, to have the boring continued to a greater depth. This will make it, it is believed, the most wonderful Artesian well in America.

Recovery of a Lost Work of Franklin.—It appears by a statement published in a London periodical called the Notes and Queries, that a copy of the first work written by Benjamin Franklin, when eighteen years of age and a journeyman printer in London in 1725, has been found. All attempts to find a copy of it have hitherto failed, and it was supposed that they had all been destroyed. In Dr. Franklin's Autobiography, he mentions this as his first work. It was written partly in answer to Wollaston's Religion of Nature, and its title is, "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, in a Letter to a friend." It is addressed to Mr. (James) R(alph), and concludes, "Truth will be truth, though it sometimes proves mortifying."

Connecticut Election.—Seymour's majority for Governor will not vary much from 600. Returns have been received from all but a few towns, and cannot materially change the result. The Senate stands Democrats 15, Whigs six. In the House the Democratic majority is forty one, and their majority on joint ballot fifty.